

# JORDAN TIMES

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## Two-way attack in Uganda

NAIROBI, Feb. 28 (R)—Ugandan exile sources in Kenya said today the key regional centre of Masaka in Southern Uganda had fallen to an invading force from Tanzania—despite President Idi Amin's claims to the contrary. The sources said the important garrison town of Mbarara, to the west of Masaka had also been captured by the invaders, who are carrying out a retaliatory action for Uganda's occupation of a slice of Tanzanian land last October. There were unconfirmed reports that the invading force has started to move north towards the Ugandan capital Kampala, 140 kilometres from Masaka. In Dar Es Salaam, President Nyerere said tonight: "As far as we are concerned the conflict could end even tomorrow if our conditions are met." He denied that Tanzania was bent on toppling President Amin. He said removing President Amin was "the exclusive right of the people of Uganda."

## Dayan quotes Carter

# 'U.S. to reaccess Mideast policies'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (Agencies)—President Carter today expressed his deep sense of personal frustration over the failure to achieve a peace treaty agreement between Israel and Egypt.

Mr. Carter, stunned by yesterday's rejection by Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin of an invitation to come to the United States for talks with Egyptian leaders, was addressing a group of new U.S. governors last night.

He called the Middle East peace process "one of the most difficult, frustrating and discouraging experiences I have ever had."

The president continued: "It is just disgusting almost to feel that we are that close and can't quite get it... Both peoples yearn so deeply for peace. We have come so close to the consummation of a peace agreement and we still have some absolutely insignificant difficulties that are now creating apparently insurmountable obstacles," he said.

The president said he was concerned that if the negotiations were delayed "it will become increasingly difficult for Egyptian President Anwar Sadat to stand in limbo where he is not part of the cohesive Arab world."

"He might be inclined to withdraw from the negotiations and go back and reestablish himself as part of the Arab world in a cohesive sense of brotherhood," Mr. Carter added.

The same opinion came from Alexandria, where Egyptian Premier Mustapha Khalil said today only "absolutely insignificant" details now held up a peace treaty with Israel.

"I think we have achieved a

great deal that can become the basis for a real agreement," he said of his five days of talks at Camp David last week with Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan.

His forecast—in stark contrast to a statement by Israeli Premier Menachem Begin today that "great issues" remained unresolved—came after a 90-minute talk with President Sadat.

Egypt, he said, would reassess and then declare its position after hearing from Mr. Carter the result of his planned talks tomorrow with Mr. Begin.

Dr. Khalil told reporters before meeting Mr. Sadat that Egypt had not presented any new suggestions at the latest talks that were contrary to last year's Camp David accords.

He said he believed peace talks "are not in serious danger now or can fall if Mr. Begin is reasonable enough to study them."

In occupied Jerusalem, Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan today quoted President Carter as saying that the United States will reassess its Middle East policies if an Israeli-Egyptian agreement is not concluded in the next 10 days.

Speaking before the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee, Mr. Dayan said Mr. Carter believed the time element was not in Israel's favour.

Mr. Dayan's statements were given to reporters by his aides and confirmed by members of the committee, which holds its sessions in private.

Mr. Begin, who leaves for Washington tomorrow for a meeting with President Carter, said earlier today that great issues still blocked the way to an Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty, adding that he would reject any U.S. pressure which might be applied during his forthcoming talks with the American leader.

Mr. Dayan was said to have told the committee that the Americans were now ready to intervene militarily in the Middle East wherever and whenever it was necessary to guard their interests.

The Foreign Minister favoured a meeting between Mr. Begin and Dr. Khalil, as proposed by President Carter.

Parliamentarians said Mr. Dayan told them that the only progress made at the meeting with Dr. Khalil was an agreement to rephrase Provision Four in the proposed bilateral peace treaty dealing with security arrangements.

## Bazargan attacks

### Khomeini aides

TEHRAN, Feb. 28 (R)—Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan tonight delivered a scathing attack on the "Committee of Aides" around Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and on the activities of radical political groups which have flourished in the aftermath of the Iranian revolution.

Speaking on the "Voice of the Revolution" radio, Dr. Bazargan said that if these activities continued his government would have to resign.

He said: "They persecute people, they arrest people, they issue orders, they oppose us, they are against our appointments. Our day has been turned into night."

Dr. Bazargan indirectly accused members of the Ayatollah's committee of aides of being responsible for the attack on the U.S. embassy in Tehran on Feb. 15.

"They put people into jail, attack embassies and foreign residents," he said.

ments in the Sinai.

According to the new wording, each side will be able to demand revisions in the arrangements which are to be carried out within three months.

Mr. Dayan was also quoted as saying that Egypt continued to insist on the establishment of self-rule in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan and Gaza Strip within one year of the signing of the peace treaty.

It because of lack of cooperation by the Arab residents, autonomy could not be implemented in the West Bank then it must be established in at least the Gaza Strip, which was ruled by Egypt until 1967, Egypt was said to demand representation in the Strip.

On the issue of whether the new treaty should take precedence over Egypt's previous commitments to other Arab countries, Mr. Dayan was said to have told the committee that Cairo suggested striking it out entirely.

Mr. Dayan was also quoted as saying that Egypt wanted to establish only consular relations with Israel after the treaty is concluded while the Israeli position was that they should be at ambassadorial level.

Mr. Dayan told the committee that he felt the problem of getting oil from the Sinai wells after much of the region is returned to Egypt could be settled amicably.

Summing up his impressions, the Foreign Minister was quoted as saying that he believed Egypt no longer regarded Middle East peace with the same fervour as it did a year ago, mainly because of recent developments in the region, including the upheaval in Iran.

President Sadat would not visit Israel today as he did in November 1977, Mr. Dayan concluded.

## Iran to abolish oil consortium

TEHRAN, Feb. 28 (R)—Iran today appeared ready to end its long arrangement with a consortium of big western oil companies—and one of its new leaders declared that on Monday, when it resumes oil exports, it would "celebrate the renationalisation of its oil."

the country's religious leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini talked in a statement about the "eviction of foreign hands" and the new oil chief, Hassan Nazih, accused oil companies of "plundering Iran."

Mr. Nazih, the recently appointed chairman of the National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC), announced that in future he would deal only with international oil companies on an individual basis.

He said the consortium would be "omitted from the oil industry's dictionary."

Mr. Nazih announced yesterday that when Iranian oil exports resume on Monday after a two-month freeze, Iran would sell directly to the highest bidder.

In London, the giant British oil company, British Petroleum, which owns the highest—40 per cent—stake in the consortium, withheld immediate comment on the latest news from Iran.

## U.S. trade deficit widens

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (R)—America's trade deficit with the world widened significantly in January to \$3.1 billion from \$2.7 billion in December. The Commerce Department said today. The marked worsening in the trade picture, continuing administration forecasts of a distinct improvement this year, was the result of a new method of calculating the figures. The Commerce Department said that under the method used until last month the deficit in January would have been \$1.88 billion from \$2.04 billion in December. The method is unlikely to change the overall picture, according to Commerce Department. It said the deficit for the whole of 1978 was the same under both calculations—a record \$28.4 billion. The changes in presenting the data are largely technical, reflecting the way in which seasonal adjustments—which take into account holidays, weather and other factors—affect overall trade figures.

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## Fighting between two Yemens continues

# Arabs push efforts to end bloodshed

AMMAN, Feb. 28 (Agencies)—Arab diplomats today began efforts to end fighting on the border between North and South Yemen as neighbouring Saudi Arabia ordered all its soldiers on leave to report to their units.

from Syria, Iraq and lived in North Yemen. Each of the two Yemens to the South, to the North and to the South. The Arab League said the fighting will hold an emergency meeting in Amman Sunday.

Yemeni President Ali Salih received in Sana'a a message for his King Hussein "dealing with the fighting between the two Yemens."

Mr. Ibrahim told

President of King Hussein "great concern that he be put to the fighting brothers" in a bid to Arab solidarity and Arab capabilities in the dangers threatening the NA said.

ig's message expressed that "understanding the basis for relations between the Arab countries."

ussein last night made calls to Syrian President Assad and Iraqi Vice-President Saddam Hussein on the Yemen and ways of ending fighting. JNA

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ived Mr. Ibrahim, deputy Premier for Affairs Jamil Shuyya Planning Minister Hussein.

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Yemeni envoy today

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Minister Mohammad Salem Basendwa, that Jordan would do its utmost to bring the fighting between the two Yemens to an end. As the Arab envoys arrived in Sana'a, capital of North Yemen, the foreign ministers of Kuwait and Bahrain and a representative of Oman met Saudi officials in Riyadh.

Lebanon also joined other Arab states in appealing to North and South Yemen to cease fire immediately and accept Arab mediation.

An official announcement today said the "cabinet discussed the conflict and stressed the need for resolving the crisis in a brotherly spirit and within the framework of Arab solidarity."

President Elias Sarkis had interrupted the weekly cabinet session to receive a South Yemeni envoy who delivered to him a message from President Abdul-Fattah Ismail.

The envoy, Communication Minister Mahmoud Oshaish, who arrived earlier today from Abu Dhabi, told reporters the message dealt with "the current developments in both sectors of Yemen."

He said he hoped difficulties facing the two Yemens would be overcome.

The recall of servicemen was ordered by the Saudi Defence Ministry.

It cancelled all leave for its armed forces.

Saudi Arabia had also decided to withdraw all 4,500 officers and men serving with the Arab Deterrent Force (ADF) in Lebanon, the official Egyptian Middle East News Agency (MENA) reported.

MENA quoted an official source in Riyadh as saying the recall of men from the ADF was coming at an appropriate time.

The Arabian Peninsula was witnessing a situation which threatened "the security and sta-

bility of the whole region", the source was quoted as saying.

In its statement cancelling leave, the Saudi Defence Ministry cited only "the present circumstances" as the reason for the move.

An emergency meeting of the Arab League Council will be held in Kuwait on Sunday to consider the Yemen situation, the organisation announced.

League Secretary-General Mahmoud Riad said in Riyadh that a large number of Arab foreign ministers had told him they would attend the Council meeting.

Mr. Riad said he hoped the two Yemens would respond to appeals by Arab countries for a ceasefire before the session.

Saudi Arabia has proposed a plan for ending the fighting, calling for an immediate ceasefire, withdrawal of both sides' forces to previous positions, an end to refuge and support for criminals from either side and acceptance of an Arab body to supervise implementation of the plan.

North and South Yemen have accused one another of starting the conflict.

The South says the fighting is an internal affair of the North and that South Yemeni forces are not involved.

Last night North Yemeni religious leaders called on their countrymen to launch a holy war (Jihad) against South Yemen which they said had abandoned Islam and embraced Marxism.

But North Yemen's Foreign Ministry proposed a referendum in the North and South on a future system of government.

## Arafat in Riyadh to report on Iran

RIYADH, Feb. 28 (R)—Palestine Liberation Organisation leader Yasser Arafat arrived in Riyadh today from Kuwait, the Saudi Press Agency (SPA) reported. He was received by a representative of the royal court.

Informed sources said Mr. Arafat would brief Saudi leaders on his recent visit to Iran.

The sources added that the PLO chairman would also discuss the border fighting between North and South Yemen.

Earlier today, the Emir of Kuwait Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmed Al Sabah conferred with Mr. Arafat who arrived there last night from Damascus.

Officials said Mr. Arafat told the Emir of the outcome of his visit to Iran where he had talks with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Mr. Arafat was the first foreign leader to visit Iran after the success of Ayatollah Khomeini's movement in toppling the Shah.

Al Rai Al Aam newspaper reported Mr. Arafat as saying that the Iranian authorities had discovered documents in the former Israeli mission in Tehran "proving that the Shah's regime was spying on Gulf states and that the Israelis planned to carry out activities in the region's countries."

Tehran newspapers reported yesterday that Mr. Arafat has offered Iran the PLO's expertise to form its new internal security service.

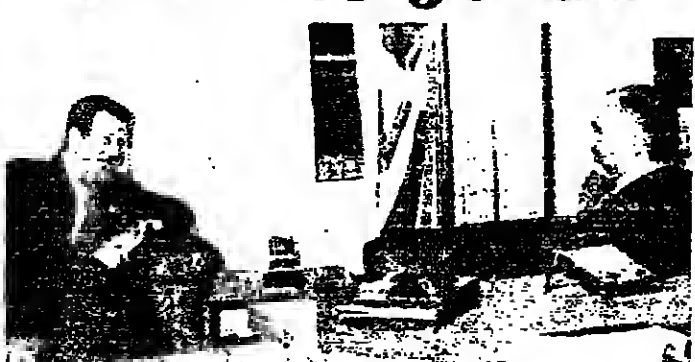
The English-language Tehran Journal and the French-language Journal de Tehran both said Mr. Arafat made the proposal during his visit to Iran last week.

Iran's new revolutionary regime has set up "the Guardians of the Islamic Revolution" to restore and maintain order after the collapse of the armed forces and the police.

Today's newspaper reports said an Iranian who was trained by the PLO and who has served with Palestinian commandos against Israel would probably command the guardians.

They named him as Jalaluddin Farsi and described him as commander of a PLO battalion.

## Hussein invites Arafat to Jordan



His Majesty King Hussein receiving Mr. Farouk Al Kaddoumi, Head of the PLO's Political Department Wednesday.

By Serene Farraj  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Feb. 28 — His Majesty King Hussein has invited Mr. Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, to visit Jordan "at the earliest possible opportunity," the official spokesman for the PLO, Mr. Abdul Muhse Abu Maizar, told the Jordan Times today.

Mr. Abu Maizar, who is visiting Jordan as part of a PLO team headed by Mr. Farouk Kaddoumi, head of the PLO's Political Department, described the meeting with King Hussein and Prime Minister Mudar Badran today as "positive."

"We are happy at the positive results of the visit. Our discussions will lead to practical consequences within the next few days," he added. He did not indicate whether this was a reference to Mr. Arafat's coming visit to Jordan or to some other developments.

"The clarity with which King Hussein outlined Jordan's position on the Camp David agreements, and the importance he attached to the practical implementation of the Baghdad summit resolutions and to the evolution of Jordanian relations in a direction that would guarantee the interests of the two fraternal people—all this corresponded with and complemented the Palestinian position on these issues. We are happy with the positive results of this visit," he added.

"Our meeting with the King was an important opportunity for us to convey to him the greetings of Mr. Arafat and the members of the Executive Committee of the PLO. We also conveyed to him the special significance which the Palestinian (National Council attaches to the evolution of fraternal Palestinian-Jordanian relations."

"I can assure you that our discussions were successful and our visit has been successful. We not only sensed that the position was clear and the perspective on common issues affecting the destiny of

(Continued on page 2)

# Vietnam calls for China's unconditional withdrawal

BANGKOK, Feb. 28 (R)—Vietnam today demanded the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Chinese troops from its territory as fighting appeared to be raging in the first major battle in the 12-day-old war.

The official Radio Hanoi said the war had been started unilaterally by the Chinese so "it is they who must stop it."

"The Peking authorities must stop before it is too late (and) withdraw all aggressive troops occupying Vietnamese territory immediately, totally and unconditionally," it said in an apparent reply to China's call yesterday for quick negotiations to end the fighting.

The radio, monitored in Bangkok, said Vietnamese forces had killed or wounded more than 1,600 Chinese yesterday in north-eastern Lang Son province where a battle around the provincial capital is believed to be under way.

The radio commentary, rejecting statements from Peking that the Chinese action was limited in time and scope, said the operation was intended to occupy and sub-

jugate Vietnam. It warned that the war was "likely to broaden."

Its warning to "stop before it is too late," echoed similar statements from the Soviet Union, Vietnam's ally, which today warned for the first time that the fighting in Indochina might spread into a wider conflict and demanded an immediate Chinese withdrawal from Vietnam.

The Communist Party newspaper Pravda compared Peking's invasion of Vietnam with military action taken by Germany, Japan and Italy which led up to World War II.

Hanoi Radio remained silent over the fighting in Lang Son province, but informed sources in Bangkok said thousands of Vietnamese troops had dug in for the defence of Lang Son town.

The town, which had a population of 46,000 before the Vietnamese were forced to evacuate it after China's assault, is strategically placed at a road and railway junction about 135 kilometres north of Hanoi.

Informed sources in Bangkok said today that battle now appeared to be joined for the key



Members of the Vietnamese armed forces rescue comrades from the main front line in the bush areas of the northwestern province of Hoang Lien Son. The Chinese were said to have lost 5,570 men as well as 34 tanks, 4 amphibian vehicles and 5 artillery positions in this area during the past week (AP wirephoto).

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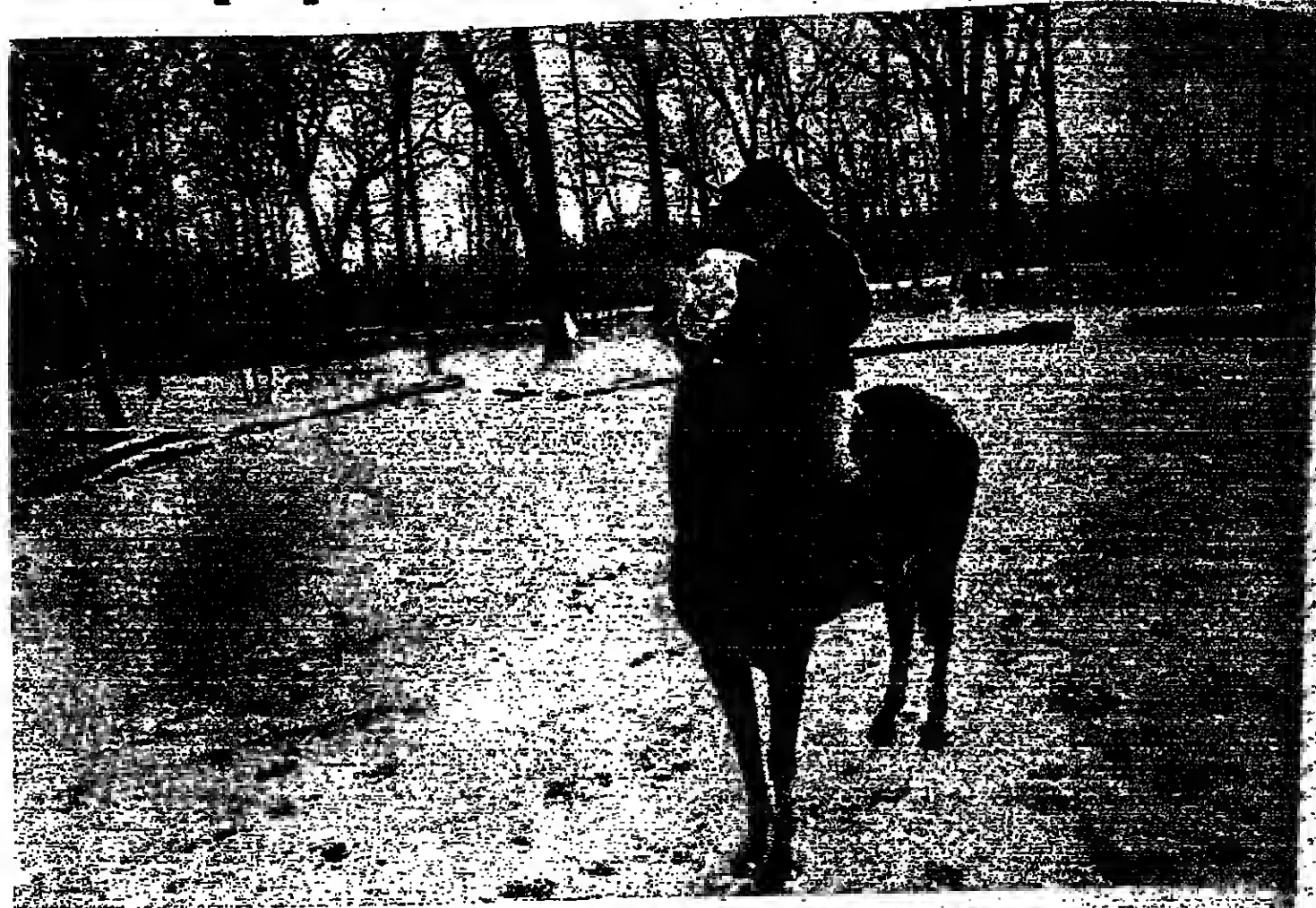


# Kidnappers beware!



A teacher of karate, Hazel Jacobs' security group provides personal protection.

"I'm a physical person", says Hazel Jacobs. "I like things that feel good, like silk, satin, velvet." But there's another side to Hazel's sensibility: She's a black belt in karate. Her body is a lethal weapon. A blue-eyed brunette, Jacobs, 26, has an air of confidence and a keen business sense. She has just formed the first all-female bodyguard team: the Hazel Jacobs Black Security Escort Service. A division of the New York based John C. Mandel Security Bureau Inc., Jacobs' group of 50 attractive, bright young women, all highly skilled in self defence, serve as bodyguards for executives, dignitaries, politicians and their wives and children. "Until now, these jobs were handled by men; but we've been getting requests for women," says John Mandel Jr., Jacobs' partner, "because they integrate into the family better". Jacobs is recruiting women whose skills range from basic self defense to handling a gun. The fee for the security service ranges from \$10 to \$100 per hour. Jacobs, a karate instructor with a master's degree in physical education from Columbia University, practices her skill five hours a day. She thinks she can kill in about 25 ways—but so far she has never had to. Regardless of her unusual occupation, Jacobs, who is single and lives alone, finds her social life unimpaired. "There are some jokes about me protecting them", she says, "but most men find what I do exciting." She believes a woman can be capable of defending herself and remain feminine. "The ultimate woman," says Jacobs, "that's me." Mandel has his own idea. "I've been thinking about a Hazel doll. You know, push a button and it gives a karate chop." (Gamma Photo Feature)



The women who work for Hazel Jacobs can kill 25 different ways.



Hazel Jacobs' group of women, strong and attached to the Jacobs Security office in New York.



Hazel Jacobs, 26 has created the first group of female bodyguards, the "Hazel Jacobs Black Belt Security Escort Service."



All the recruits are trained in self-defense and can handle a gun.

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# Issue likely to reach Security Council

## Angola: Hundreds killed, injured in raid by Rhodesia

LONDON, Feb. 28 (R)—Angolan authorities said today Rhodesian bombers killed 192 people and injured 987, 470 seriously, in a raid on a black refugee camp deep inside Angola, the official Angop News Agency reported.

The raid, on Monday, was Rhodesia's deepest in black Africa and its first on Angola. Salisbury said the raid was made on the main training camp for the Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army of Patriotic Front alliance joint-leader Joshua Nkomo. The Rhodesian Cambera bombers flew about 1,000 kilometres from base.

In a message telexed to Reuters from Luanda, Angop said this latest casualty toll was given to a government delegation and reporters who visited the area at Boma, 30 kilometres from Luena, capital of the eastern Angolan province of Moxico.

Earlier a long communique issued by the political bureau of Angola's MPLA, denouncing what it called the "cowardly and barbarous criminal aggression," had said over 100 people were killed and 500 were injured in the raid.

The MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola) said 14 of the dead were Angolans, but provincial

authorities later gave the figure for Angolan dead as five.

An Angolan armed forces statement quoted by Angop said the attack was carried out by five Mirage fighter bombers from the Rhodesian Air Force.

It said they followed the line of the Benguela Railway after violating Zambian airspace and came in low over the camp after cutting their motors temporarily in an attempt to evade anti-aircraft fire.

The statement said Angolan defence batteries round the camp opened fire but did not know if any of the raiders was hit.

Angop said 60 unexploded bombs were still in the camp and visiting reporters said a school restaurant appeared to have been the building most badly hit.

The seriously wounded were airlifted to hospitals in Luanda.

### Security Council issue

Rhodesian military attacks on neighbouring countries, including the latest air incursions into Angola, will probably be considered by the Security Council

next month, African diplomats said last night.

They said the foreign ministers of the Organisation of African Unity were eager to have the Council deal with the Rhodesia situation, among other southern African questions.

An African diplomat, Mr. Leslie Harriman of Nigeria, takes over the Council presidency at midnight today, succeeding Mr. Abdulla Bishara of Kuwait under the system of monthly rotation according to the English alphabet.

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## Indian cult poses new threat to air travel

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 28 (R)—Extremists of a mystic Indian sect who use fire to attract world attention posed a new threat to air travellers today after the hijacking of a Soviet plane.

Two women and a man, identified as members of the Ananda Marga sect, were charged with hijacking late last night after they attempted to set the plane on fire halfway between Oslo and Stockholm.

Swedish police said the hijackers—a 42-year-old Brazilian woman, a West German woman of 22 and a 27-year-old Swedish man—were overpowered in a mid-air fight by Soviet security guards and passengers. The hijackers were not named.

The police said they were at first baffled by the apparent absence of a motive for the hijacking, but later it was assumed the three were trying to draw attention to the cult.

Members of the Ananda Marga (path of eternal bliss) sect have been involved in a number of incidents around the world in recent years, including suicides by fire.

Police said the hijackers had attended a sect course in Norway and on the way to Stockholm had tried to set the aircraft ablaze by pouring petrol on the floor. The man was said to have attempted to throw a petrol bomb into the cockpit, but was overpowered.

The pilot radioed an alert to Stockholm's Arlanda Airport and police, fire engines and ambulances were standing by when the Aeroflot TU 154, carrying 34 passengers and crew, touched down.

The sect, which says it has five million members, was founded by Prabhat Rainjan Sarkar who was released from jail in India last August following his acquittal of a murder conspiracy charge. He has spent seven years in prison.

Ananda Marga's roots are in Hinduism, with Mr. Sarkar regarded by followers as the reincarnation of the Hindu deity Krishna.

The maximum penalty for hijacking in Sweden is ten years imprisonment. No date has been set for the trial.

## Scotland, Wales to decide on home rule

EDINBURGH, Feb. 28 (R)—Scotland and Wales vote tomorrow in historic home rule referendums that could mark the most important constitutional changes in Britain for centuries.

The two countries are being offered the chance of setting up their own assemblies to take over the running of most local affairs from the British Parliament in London.

Latest opinion polls show that in Scotland, where nationalists have campaigned for years for total independence, a slim majority will vote in favour of the limited home rule package.

But Wales is expected to say "no" to the plan.

Critics claim it would lead to federalism in Britain and eventually could provoke the complete break-up of the United Kingdom of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The results may also pose immediate dangers for Prime Minister James Callaghan's minority Labour government.

Opponents of the scheme in the British Parliament altered the legislation, forcing amendments which stipulate that at least 40 per cent of the Scottish electorate—1.5 million people—must vote "yes" to have an assembly set up in their ancient capital of Edinburgh.

Many politicians predict that although the "yes" votes may be in the majority, they are unlikely to total 1.5 million.

Mr. Callaghan has indicated he would then consider asking Parliament to scrap the 40 per cent hurdle and give Scotland an assembly.

The dilemma for the prime minister is that if he does not pursue his backing for a Scottish assembly he may lose the cooperation of the 11 Scottish National Party (SNP) parliamentarians who have helped to keep his embattled government in power.

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## Carter: Petrol rationing won't yet go into effect

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (R)—President Carter said yesterday that his administration had no intention yet of putting U.S. contingency plans for petrol rationing into effect.

The president told a news conference that he deplored recent price increases by oil-producing nations, but said: "We have no present intentions of implementing any of these (rationing) measures."

"We deplore it," he said. "We would like them to hold down prices as much as possible, but our best response is to use energy efficiently, cut down waste and increase production."

There has been upward pressure on the world price of oil since the Iranian upheaval resulted in a shutdown of the fields there and prices, particularly in the so-called "spot" market—surplus oil that has not been contracted for—have soared.

The official OPEC price is now \$13.35 a barrel but on the spot market prices are over \$20 a barrel.

In response to this, a number of OPEC countries, including Abu Dhabi, Kuwait and Venezuela, have announced selective increases in their oil prices.

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## World News Briefs

### IRA said not involved in England explosion

YEOVIL, England, Feb. 28 (R)—A young man has been charged with causing an explosion which injured four people in a crowded Woolworth department store in the southwest England town of Yeovil last Friday, police said. The charge against Shayne Ring, 19, was read to him in the town's hospital, where he is confined with leg injuries. An anonymous telephone caller to Dublin police claimed the provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) set off the blast as part of its campaign to force Britain to withdraw from Northern Ireland. But police discounted any IRA involvement and said Mr. Ring would appear before a court when he was fitter.

### France likely to seek more oil from Mexico

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 28 (R)—France is likely to negotiate an additional purchase of as much oil as Mexico is willing to sell, French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing arrives here today for a four-day official visit. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing told Mexican television yesterday that apart from the 100,000 barrels a day France has contracted to buy from Mexico starting next year, his government was willing to purchase more oil. In another interview with an Excelsior newspaper, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said in his talks with President Jose Lopez Portillo he would stress France's willingness to cooperate actively in developing Mexico's petroleum, nuclear, telecommunications and aeronautics industries. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's arrival here comes two weeks on the heels of a similar visit by President Carter to discuss Mexican gas and oil purchases.

### Pope calls for environmental conservation

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 28 (R)—Pope John Paul yesterday called Catholics to abstain during Lent from damaging their environment. It was his first comment on ecology since his election as Pontiff three months ago. John Paul said people should abstain from "slavery to civilisation which pushes us ever more towards comforts and consumption without any concern for the conservation of our environment, which is a common patrimony of humanity."

### Italy seeks monitoring of oil producers

ROME, Feb. 28 (R)—Italy wants international monitoring of the market to see that extra oil pumped by Saudi Arabia and other producers is fairly shared out among consumers, a senior official said here yesterday. Mr. Giuseppe Ammassari, director of energy resources at the Ministry of Industry, told Reuters he will call such action at a meeting in Paris later this week of the International Energy Agency (IEA). The board of the 19-nation IEA will examine the state of oil supplies following the suspension of December of exports from Iran. There have been reports that international oil firms have been taking advantage of high market prices to sell extra oil on the open market rather than their regular clients. Mr. Ammassari would not comment on these reports but he said Italy has seen no extra oil from Saudi Arabia, even though the Aramco companies, which market Saudi oil, are normally Italy's main suppliers. Last year, Saudi Arabia provided 21 per cent of Italian oil imports and Iran 14 per cent.

### No legal way to freeze Shah's Swiss accounts

BASLE, Feb. 28 (R)—It is not legally possible to freeze the Swiss bank accounts of the exiled Shah of Iran and his family, a top Swiss banker said yesterday. There is no legal ground to force payment to persons entitled to operate the accounts, Swissair Corporation Chief Executive Franz Schmitz told a news conference. He said accounts held by Iranians in his bank were modest, in keeping with Swiss laws, gave no figures. Iran's new revolutionary government said last week it had asked Swiss Federal authorities to freeze the accounts of the Shah and his family as all their property had been nationalised.

### U.S. nominates Rogers as NATO commander

BRUSSELS, Feb. 28 (R)—The United States has formally nominated General Bernard Rogers as the new supreme commander of NATO forces in Europe, diplomatic sources said yesterday. The nomination requires the formal approval of the 12 other NATO member states, but the alliance's integrated military structure, but this is a for conclusion as the job is always held by an American. General Rogers will replace General Alexander Haig, who is resigning.

### Iran to allow horse racing to resume

BAHRAIN, Feb. 28 (R)—Officials of the Hong-Kong based Racing Company will visit Tehran next month to find out country's new revolutionary government will allow horse racing to resume, a spokesman said yesterday. "Indirect approaches to the new government lead us to believe that racing will resume soon," the company's Irish trainer Dan O'Donnell told here. The Islamic regime of Ayatollah Khomeini is expected to ban all gambling in Iran, but Mr. O'Donnell said horse racing was viewed differently by some Muslim leaders whose views it may have sought. He said no damage had been done to the \$50-million racing complex in Tehran during violence leading to the overthrow of the Shah. All 230 horses, owned by Iranians and foreigners, are being looked after. The last racing season ended in December.

### India to arrest males guilty of 'eye-teasing'

NEW DELHI, Feb. 28 (R)—Special police squads are being sent to tackle growing tension on India's sexual battlefield. Home Minister Hiralal Patel said yesterday. The squads would arrest males guilty of "eye-teasing"—India's term for the insulting, brazen behaviour of young men towards women. Such behaviour reportedly a startling increase lately in New Delhi and other cities. In at least one recent eye-teasing episode, a female took the law into their own hands and pounced on the offender before carting him off to the nearest police station.

### On Guatemala's claim British territory of Belize has 'adopted' approach, but supports principle of self-determination

Guatemala and Mexico sovereignty over the territory while the British favour Belize independence. Mr. Herrera has vowed to support democratic support of democracy in Guatemala and active denunciation of human rights violations by military governments. Relations with Chile strained since the coup of 1973, severed its diplomatic ties with Chile. Relations with Uruguay in 1976 after a coup in Uruguay sought refuge in the Y. Embassy in Montevideo.

### Venezuela also has important financial commitments in Central America, which in some cases clash with its opposition to the right-wing governments of the area.

President Perez maintained close relations with Panama and Costa Rica—the only democratic governments in the isthmus—but its relations with Nicaragua have been strained since the crushing of a popular rebellion against President Somoza in September. Although opposed in principle to authoritarian governments of five of the six countries in the area, Mr. Herrera will uphold cooperation agreements totalling \$51.1 million.

### President Perez's government implemented a policy of close relations with the area, increasing communications and trade.

Venezuela will buy Jamaican bauxite for its aluminium industry and is already an important source of tourism and trade for Trinidad and Tobago and the Netherlands Antilles.

## Rhodesia's parliament bows out until results of elections in April

SALISBURY, Feb. 28 (R)—Rhodesia's white-dominated parliament, symbol to so many for so long of minority racial supremacy, officially dies today, aged 56. The House of Assembly will adjourn this afternoon and 50 white and 16 black members will leave to await the result of one-man, one-vote elections in April.

When parliament resumes after the polling, among an estimated 90,000 white and three million black voters, the content of the House will be practically reversed with 72 blacks outnumbering 28 whites. Only an emergency could bring the old white supremacist parliament back to life before the election, such as drastic deterioration in the war between the bi-racial transitional government and the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance.

The Senate, comprising 13 whites and 10 blacks, will continue for a few days to tidy up outstanding legislation. The leader of the House, Jack Musset, will make a short speech on the history of the Rhodesian parliament before the end, officials said.

Rhodesia, founded in 1890 with the arrival of the first British pioneers, formed its first parliament in 1923 when it became a self-governing British colony. The first blacks were allowed into the House in 1962 with 15 seats to the whites' 50. The 1969 constitution drawn up by the Rhodesian Front Party of Premier Ian Smith increased the black representation to 16 seats. In 1961 black nationalist militants started civil rights disturbances aimed at securing majority rule for the country's 6.8 million blacks who now outnumber whites by 27-to-one.

## U.S. plan for stabilising copper prices draws mixed reactions

GENEVA, Feb. 28 (R)—The United States yesterday outlined a plan to stabilise copper prices based on a buffer stock of at least one million tonnes of the metal, but the idea drew a cool response from Australia and Canada, two leading producers.

U.S. delegate Richard Ogden presented the proposal to a 40-nation meeting attended by leading copper mining and consuming countries.

Peru, another leading exporter, welcomed the U.S. move as "a valuable contribution."

But Canada said a stabilisation pact based on a buffer stock was

inappropriate and the scheme could be disastrous. Australian delegate Michael Montefiore said there were "several areas of uncertainty" in the American proposal.

The proposed buffer scheme would aim to keep copper prices within agreed levels by buying metal for the stockpile when prices fall and releasing it when prices go up.

The week-long meeting is the 14th in a series over nearly three years aimed at trying to stabilise the volatile copper market. It is being held under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on

Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

Consideration of a proposed inter-governmental body of producers and consumers to monitor the market was shelved last October because of divergence over how much independence the body should have.

Meanwhile, world copper prices have soared to above £1,000 a tonne from £771 at the end of last year.

Introducing the U.S. proposal, Mr. Ogden said a buffer of at least one million tonnes appeared necessary to ensure a reasonable degree of price stability and balanced protection of agreed floor and ceiling prices.

He gave no indication of what these prices should be, but said

they should be fixed about 20 per cent above and below a mid-point reference price.

Mr. Ogden said the U.S. was against supplementing the buffer stock system with export or production controls on producing states, because these brought with them a wide range of economic, legal, administrative and other problems.

He said the U.S. proposal should not be construed as a commitment by the U.S. to a negotiation on an international copper agreement as several issues required further examination, including the price adjustment mechanism, stock size and price band width.

At the end of yesterday's session, the meeting, chaired by Mr.

Sirmon Widiatmo of Indonesia, agreed to continue discussing in private possible elements of an international copper agreement.

Canadian delegate Dennis Browne advocated studying other possible measures such as coordinated national stocks, supply management measures other than stocks, stabilisation of export earnings, removal of impediments to trade, market development schemes and improved consultations.

Australian delegate Montefiore said: "What we still lack is persuasive evidence that any measure either alone or in combination with others is likely to succeed in achieving the stability we all want."

## Outlook for Venezuela's new leadership

By Jorge Banales  
Reuters

CARACAS—Venezuelan policy towards the Western Hemisphere is expected to be maintained along the present lines when president-elect Luis Herrera Campins takes over in March.

Mr. Herrera's Social-Christian Party, has consistently supported the ruling Democratic Action (AD) Party's major foreign policy initiatives during President Carlos Andres Perez's five-year period of office, marked by a dramatic increase in Venezuela's international role.

Although he has vowed to concentrate on the country's domestic problems, the new president, who won an upset election victory over the AD candidate last December, will inherit a broad range of financial commitments in Central America and the Caribbean reflecting the growth of Ven-

ezuelan influence in the area. Relations with the United States, Venezuela's main market for its oil, will remain a priority with increasing economic interdependence resulting from the country's growth as a consumer of U.S. products and technology.

The U.S. buys 34 per cent of Venezuela's total oil exports, but this is only a minor share of its 16 million-barrel daily consumption, only a third of which comes from members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

The possibility of alternative supply sources for the U.S. in Alaska and Mexico led Venezuela to hold back on oil price rises.

An increase in purchasing power and government development plans after the three-fold increase of world oil prices in 1974 turned the country into an attractive market for U.S. goods, and loans from American private

banks account for a substantial share of the \$7 billion external debt.

Although Venezuela did not join its OPEC partners in the 1973 oil embargo, a U.S. law excluding its products from preferential tariff treatment remains a major source of friction between the two governments.

However, the conflicts are more a matter of principle than a real economic hurdle for Venezuela, as very few local products besides oil reach the U.S. markets.

The president-elect has said he will modify contracts in the nationalised oil industry.

Since the state took over the industry in 1976, operating companies have maintained their links with foreign firms providing technology, and Mr. Herrera has vowed to increase the country's independence and develop local expertise.

In the last few years, Venezuela

has urged the U.S. to fulfil its human rights commitments, pressing for firm international action against the Nicaraguan Government of president Anastasio Somoza and staunchly supporting Panama in the negotiation of a new canal treaty.

Venezuela's policy of active cooperation in the Caribbean has put it on an equal standing with the most influential countries in the area: Mexico and Cuba.

Despite belt-tightening plans, Mr. Herrera will uphold aid commitments to the Caribbean and Central America.

President Perez's government implemented a policy of close relations with the area, increasing communications and trade.

Venezuela will buy Jamaican bauxite for its aluminium industry and is already an important source of tourism and trade for Trinidad and Tobago and the Netherlands Antilles.

In office, Mr. Herrera will have to deal with a border conflict involving almost two thirds of the territory claimed by neighbouring Guyana and a fishing rights dispute with Trinidad and Tobago.

Venezuela also has important financial commitments in Central America, which in some cases clash with its opposition to the right-wing governments of the area.

President Perez maintained close relations with Panama and Costa Rica—the only democratic governments in the isthmus—but its relations with Nicaragua have been strained since the crushing of a popular rebellion against President Somoza in September.

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